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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالجلدية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Page 6, Number 1633

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY APRIL 15, 1981 — JUMADA AL THANI 11, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Today's Weather

A khamsink depression affecting the area will cause warm and dusty conditions, with medium and high clouds and a chance of scattered showers in some areas. Winds will be light and variable, becoming southeasterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy and dusty, with a chance of light showers. Winds will be southerly moderate and seas rough.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	12	22
Aqaba	15	30
Deserts	14	26
Jordan Valley	15	28

Kidnappers free Moheisen

Jordan's envoy to Lebanon survives a 68-day ordeal

BEIRUT, April 14 (Agencies) — the eastern town of Shtoura after Jordan's charge d'affaires in being held for 68 days by unidentified gunmen. Moheisen, was released today in

Mr. Moheisen, 42, was abducted on Feb. 6 when a group of about 20 men stormed his Beirut residence and dragged him into a waiting car. Police said Mr. Moheisen, Jordan's top diplomat in Lebanon, was driven from Shtoura, a summer resort in the Bekaa Valley 40 kilometres east of Beirut, under Syrian escort and handed over to Brig. Sami Khatib, commander of the predominantly Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF).

A Jordanian embassy official quoted by the Associated Press said the ADF had informed the embassy Mr. Moheisen was out of the hands of his kidnappers but would not be turned over to the

embassy until tomorrow. Lebanese police said a delegation from a pro-Syrian group calling itself the "National Confrontation Front" in Lebanon brought Mr. Moheisen to the Shtoura command of the Syrian forces. "Voice of Lebanon" radio, controlled by the anti-Syrian rightist Falangist Party, said Mr. Moheisen had been held at Mar-Sheim, near the northern Lebanese city of Hermel. It was not clear if Mr. Moheisen had been found by the National Confrontation Front or held by the group since his abduction. He was kidnapped along with his Lebanese maid, but there were no reports about her whereabouts.

"Voice of Lebanon" said Mr. Moheisen was staying at the apartment of a friend in Beirut and had declined to talk with the press. "Voice of Lebanon" radio was the recipient of several telephone calls after Mr. Moheisen's abduction from a caller claiming to represent the "Eagles of the Revolution," a pro-Syrian commando group, who said the Eagles had kidnapped the Jordanian envoy. The caller demanded that Syrian pilots who had defected to Jordan and Iraq be returned to Syria. If not, he said, Mr. Moheisen would be killed. A deadline set by the caller passed without action, and nothing more was heard publicly of Mr. Moheisen until today. Jordan blamed Syrian intelligence for the kidnapping and threatened to work for the withdrawal of all foreign embassies from Beirut unless the Lebanese could ensure the safety of diplomats there. Attacks on embassies and their personnel have been frequent in Beirut in the widespread disorder since the Lebanese civil war. A Jordanian security guard, a Lebanese policeman and a Lebanese hystander were killed in the early morning kidnapping of Mr. Moheisen. Several weeks after the kidnapping Jordan arrested a group of Syrians who had infiltrated Jordan and plotted to assassinate Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Lebanese rightists seek total ceasefire

BEIRUT, April 14 (R) — Rightist militia commander Beshir Gemayel today called for a complete ceasefire in Lebanon after fighting a 13-day battle with Syrian forces.

The leftist Beirut daily *Al Safir* spoke of Mr. Gemayel's defeat and the hopes of his right-wing Falangist Party that France would press for an international solution to the conflict were dashed yesterday when Paris shelved proposals for a new buffer force for Lebanon.

Declaring that his troops had been victorious, Mr. Gemayel said: "We shall not agree to a return to a situation in which there is a massacre every month or couple of months, followed by a ceasefire."

"We accept a ceasefire, but want political as well as military security. We want a complete ceasefire," he stated in an interview with his party's "Voice of Lebanon" radio. Falangist militiamen had been fighting troops from the all Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) round the besieged eastern city of Zable since the start of the month. More than 250 people died in the battles which also spread to Beirut.

There were reports of intermittent fighting in the capital throughout the day. The ADF issued a statement saying the museum area, on the dividing line between the two sectors of Beirut, had come under mortar and rocket-propelled grenade attack in the morning.

For a period, Prime Minister Sbfaiq Al Wazzan and Speaker Kamal Al Asad were trapped inside the parliament building by sniper fire, security sources said. A security man was injured near the parliament building.

In the afternoon, two guards of the presidential palace near Beirut were injured and a car wrecked when shells fell in the palace grounds.

In South Lebanon, two women were injured when Israeli and allied right-wing militia gunners shelled the Ras Al Ein area, south of Tyre, local residents said. They said the shelling damaged crops.

Yesterday a Falangist military spokesman admitted that Syrian special forces had seized the last rightist-held hilltops round Zable, a city in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

On the political front, Falangist hopes that the 30,000-strong ADF, stationed here under Arab League mandate, might be replaced or supplemented by some form of French-led international force disintegrated last night.

After seeing French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet called on the United Nations to take effective action in Lebanon but made no reference to earlier suggestions of a new force.

Syria yesterday fiercely criticised the suggestions, branding them as unprecedented interference in Syrian-Lebanese

partition, he said. Once the difficulties with the Syrians were solved, Lebanon's Christians and Muslims could sit together to work out the country's future, he said.

The Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese leftists have accused the Falangists of acting as tools of Israel in the fighting. (See story on page 5)

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was quoted in the Beirut press today as saying that the French initiative to send an international force here constituted a threat not only to Lebanon but to the whole region.

The leftist alliance known as the National Movement said in a statement it would fight against any "foreign invasion of Lebanon by international forces in support of Israel and the isolationists (rightists) under the guise of initiatives aimed at resolving the Lebanese crisis."



Beshir Gemayel

U.S. space shuttle coasts home safely



Jim Smith, chief of thermal technology at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, Texas, holds a model of space shuttle Columbia and a numbered heat-shielding tile of the kind that flaked off the spaceship after lift-off. (AP wirephoto)

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, April 14 (A.P.) — America's rocketship Columbia and her two pilots swooped safely back to Earth today, surviving a blazing, white-knuckled plunge from orbit and a heart-stopping landing on a hard-sand runway in the Mojave Desert.

Astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen guided the 72-tonne spaceship to a flaps-up, wheels-down landing at about 1821 GMT on Runway 23 on expansive Rogers Dry Lake, climaxing a brilliant and historic two-and-a-quarter-day flight.

"What a way to come to California," said Mr. Crippen as Columbia soared over the Golden State coastline. Two sonic booms exploded over the landing area.

Columbia came home like a gigantic glider, starting its descent an hour before touchdown with a 2 1/2-minute burst of two engines that broke its orbital speed 277-kilometres above the Indian Ocean.

The spaceship slowed from 28,000 kilometres an hour to about 2,750 kilometres an hour in minutes and dipped into the upper edge of the atmosphere, where gravity gripped the vehicle and protective tiles began to glow with re-entry heat.

"Hello, Houston, Columbia here," commander John Young reported when the ship escaped its blackout. "Columbia, you've got perfect energy, perfect ground track," said Shuttle Control. The tiles held.

After 54 hours, Mr. Young and Mr. Crippen had left their weightless world.

Columbia, diving ever closer to Earth, her speed declining, passed north of Australia and headed out over the Pacific. For 15 minutes, during the hottest part of re-entry, temperatures up to 1,482 degrees Centigrade seared the ship and ionised gases enveloped it, blocking communications between crew and ground.

It was nail-biting time in Shuttle Control at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, Texas. Would a winged vehicle come through this period of stress? Would the tiles hold out the heat?

The answer came at 1:06 p.m. (1806 GMT). Columbia dashed out of the blackout and there were a lot of smiles in the control centre. "Lookin' good underneath," said a chase-plane pilot as Columbia headed for touchdown.

Shuttle Control said the staff in Houston would have "fifteen seconds for whoopee" after landing, and then it's back to work. That's because the astronauts would remain in their ship for 45 minutes after landing.

Astronauts Young and Crippen were 55 kilometres up, 885 kilometres.

From the runway and 12 minutes from landing. Touchdown was perfect. The ship trailed a plume of dust behind her. As the craft rolled to a stop, Mr. Young asked, "Do we have to take it to the hangar?"

"We're going to dust it off first," said Shuttle Control, adding simply: "Welcome home, Columbia."

U.S. shows bad faith on hostage deal, Iran says

TEHRAN, April 14 (R) — Iran today accused the United States of bad faith and failing to comply with the Algiers agreement which led to the release of 52 American hostages last January.

The official Pars news agency quoted Mr. Ahmad Azizi, the prime minister's undersecretary who heads the office for the implementation of the Algiers declaration, as saying Iran had protested to the U.S. through Algerian intermediaries.

Mr. Azizi listed four points of contention with Washington over the Algiers agreement: —Iran could not accept the U.S. proposal to refund billions of dollars which Iran paid for U.S. military hardware instead of handing over the equipment.

—The U.S. had failed to show "necessary speed and goodwill" in preparing the way for ending the freeze on assets to allow for their transfer to Iran.

—The U.S. should immediately prevent American citizens from filing lawsuits against Iran in the U.S. or Europe, or reactivating previous lawsuits.

—The U.S. had failed to deliver information on the assets and property of the late Shah and his family.

France back-pedals on plan for Lebanese peace force

Paris, April 14 (R) — France has temporarily set its initiative for a new U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon but has not abandoned it, French ministry officials said today.

With Syrian and Arab opposition to the United Nations force, the French government this week switched tactics and called on Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to send an envoy to Beirut to take effective action for a ceasefire in the country.

The French government's top priority in Lebanon is to consolidate the ceasefire, build up the Lebanese army and bolster the power of the Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and his government, a senior official said.

Proposals for an international peacekeeping force have been put on the back burner for the time being, but they are by no means abandoned, the official said.

French government would first explore all diplomatic avenues, officials said. French government is sending an envoy to discuss Lebanon's military needs in a deteriorating situation, one official said.

France has already sent helicopters, troop transports and armoured vehicles to the Lebanese army and there is talk in Paris of sending French military advisers and new supplies of military equipment at the request of the Lebanese authorities, the officials said.

A French foreign ministry communiqué, couched in extremely guarded terms, said yesterday that France might provide direct aid to Lebanon's central government but made no mention of a new international peace force.

Some Lebanese rightist leaders have been calling for the creation of such a force under French leadership. But the French government, aware of opposition at home and abroad, would prefer to act within a United Nations context, French officials said.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam has denounced the French proposals for a new peacekeeping force as a "provocation" and a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), quoted in the Beirut press today, said the French initiative was a threat not only to Lebanon but to the whole region.

هلنا من الأصل

A dazzling display of traditional costumery

by Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 14 — Stored in many old houses in Jordan and Palestine, there are probably treasures to be found — treasure like an old traditional one-piece wedding dress with its long cap and jingling dowry. One of these beautiful old dresses, from the 1920s and 30s, along with many modern dresses copied faithfully from earlier models like these, made up a

fashion show of traditional Arab dress held by the American Women of Amman yesterday afternoon.

The original antique dresses came from the collection of Mrs. Rosemary Bdeir, having been chosen from among the 45 she has gathered together over the years. These hand-stitched early dresses are all made from handwoven materials, often black in colour and lightened with the bright vegetable dyes of the embroidery silks.

The origin and date of each dress can be assessed by experts on the basis of the embroidery design, which was distinctive to each village and town. Even amateurs can make bold guesses as to the date of their old dress—recently-bought-in-the-shop by seeing whether it is hand or machine stitched — the latter dating the dress from the late 1960s onwards — and whether the fabric is hand-woven. A rougher texture means the garment is older and more valuable, which is also the

case if the colours of the embroidery silks are the gayer, varied hues of natural dyes.

A variety of embroidery dresses, an attraction of Arab women's speciality since centuries.

Mrs. Bdeir's dresses come from all over the Arab World, and are complete with jewelry and headwear. The 1940 Sinai bedouin

dress with its wide lines met the needs of the girls as they strode out tending the flock. Although given freedom to move around the desert the girls were however somewhat restricted by the embroidery on their face-masks — each tribe had its own design, and therefore the girls were instantly recognisable if they stepped out of line.

Ramallah was renowned for its fine embroidery and delicate stitches, while dresses from Jaffa — the one on display a remarkable white wedding dress — were characterised by motifs of orange blossoms and feathers.

The different stones of the jewelry, and some of the embroid-

ery designs, had superstitious and symbolic meanings. Amber meant protection against hatred, green beads were for health, the shawl with the wedding dress was a symbol of protection for the daughter leaving her family and the embroidered fish design on the rich golden wedding dress from Jerusalem is thought to be a Christian sign for fertility.

As attractive and beautiful as the original antique dresses are the contemporary versions, made under the supervision of Mrs. Leila Jiryès.

Mrs. Jiryès started making the dresses 12 years ago, wanting to recreate the traditional costumes of the country. To achieve this she

uses, wherever possible, hand-woven material, a traditional cut (occasionally adapted to more modern styles) and the same embroidery designs — using the cross-stitch, filing-stitch and applique work that Arab women have used for centuries.

There is a tremendous variety in the dresses, as Mrs. Jiryès draws her patterns from a very rich and wide field, each small region having its own combination of designs.

In 1979 Mrs. Jiryès became the supervisor of the Menonite Central Committee's needlework project, a scheme set up in the 1950s to provide work and money for women in the refugee camps, and

with the ultimate aim — which Mrs. Jiryès fulfilled — that the project should be run by local people and organisations.

Now 120 women, many of them widows and many poor, working in their homes, provide Mrs. Jiryès with the dresses as well as with embroidered napkins, table runners, cushion covers etc. In this way Mrs. Jiryès and the Menonite project help the women, keep alive the old traditional styles and the skills and crafts needed to make them.

The dresses and the other products can be seen and bought from Mrs. Jiryès' home in Jabal Hussein.



A clothesrack sags with just a few of the beautiful embroidered dresses Mrs. Jiryès has collected over the years. (Photo by Mohammad Ayish)

In British Council exhibition

Graphic messages tell about disability

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The year 1981 is the International Year of Disabled Persons, and the 1980s is the decade when every country in the world is being asked to carry out all, or as many as possible, of the aims laid down by Rehabilitation International's "Charter for the 80s". This charter was drawn up by a World Planning Group, whose members came from all over the world — from rich and poor countries alike — after the most exhaustive consultation and three years of review.

One of the several aims — which are all of equal importance — states: "Countries must release information about the disabled so that everybody understands about disability and knows about the prevention and treatment of disability." The exhibition "It Could Be You" at the British Council this week is setting a good example on how this aim should be fulfilled.

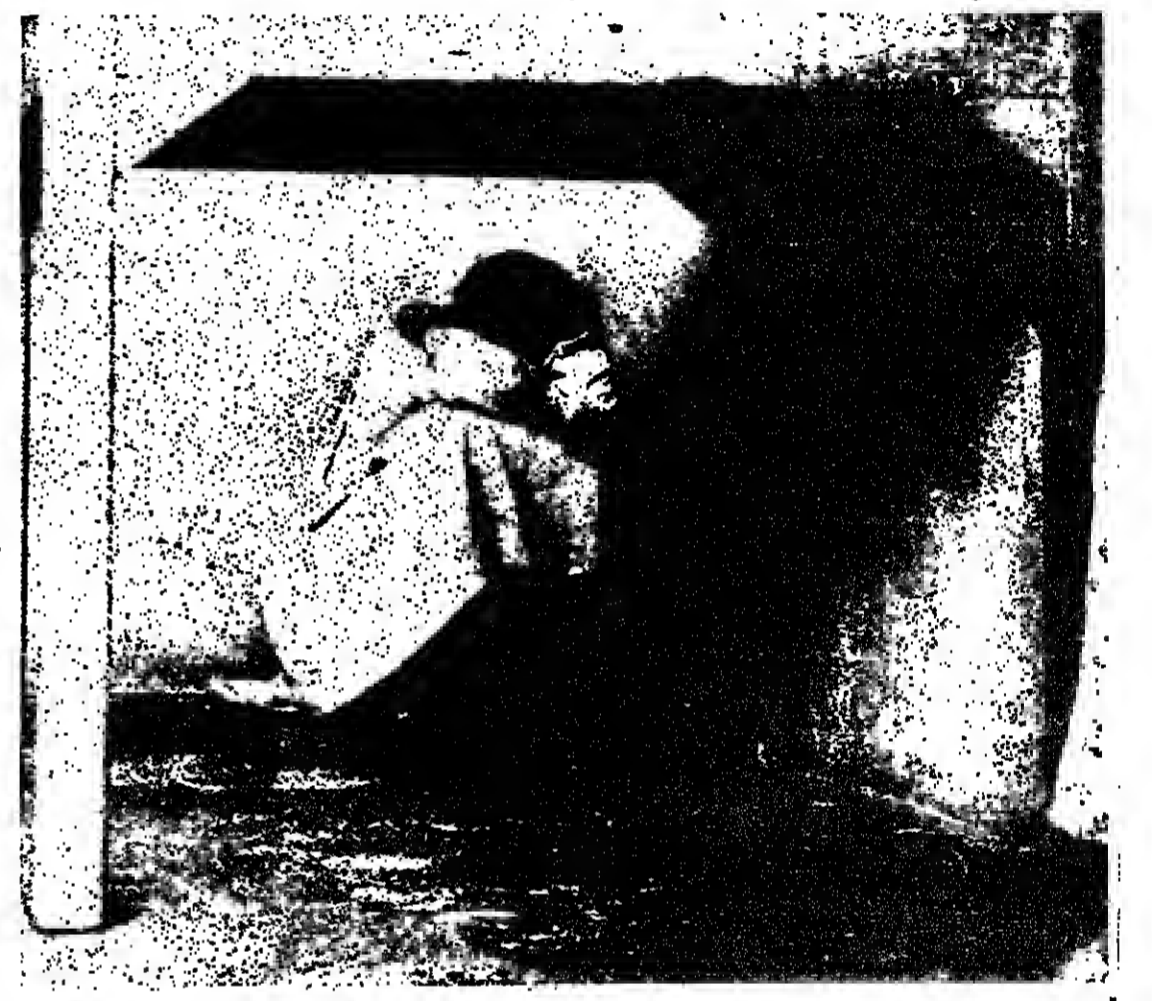
The exhibition, by means of photographs and concise, moving statements, sets out the aims of the charter in a very effective way — the visual impact of the sometimes shocking images makes one much less likely to forget the message that is being conveyed than if it was simply read in the rather pedantic imperatives of the charter.

The term "disability" covers both physical and mental handicaps, including blindness and deafness; and the charter defines disabled people as "people who cannot look after themselves in an ordinary way". An appalling fact is that there are more than 500 million disabled people in the world — put in more easily visualised terms, that means one in every 10 people is disabled.

Many of these people are probably needlessly disabled by accidents in work, at home, on the roads, in sport and play, at birth or by curable disease and malnutrition. This unnecessary disablement is probably the most shocking, as the photograph of the young, extraordinarily pretty Vietnamese girl with mutilated arms explicitly shows.

The charter tells us: "Poverty and war cause disability... and if the aims of the charter are to be fulfilled the resources of the world must be distributed more evenly. Nations must cooperate. They must base their actions on reason."

All countries are encouraged to start programmes to prevent dis-



Approximately one-quarter of all illness is mental illness—yet only about one per cent of medical resources is devoted to its treatment. (Photo by UNICEF/Rostler)

abilities — programmes that "must reach every person in every family". The charter also says that every country should prepare a national plan, directed by a senior individual, to achieve the aims of the charter. The plans would be an important part of national development plans.

The most important, recurring message in the exhibition is that, as much as possible, disabled people should be treated as normal people. They need to be loved and to love, to be educated, to travel, to work, to have hobbies and interests. They need to be consulted — their opinions are important; they know better than anyone else what they need. They must be part of the community, have their rights and lead full and useful lives.

To make sure disabled people get all these things, the rest of society must provide them with their rehabilitation, and these services should be provided in every way appropriate to the disabled person, the family and the community.

Services that can and must be provided include making transport, and lifts, stairs and entrances to buildings, easy for disabled people to use.

Properly trained personnel should be provided to look after their special needs. For the many disabled people that can work, training guidance, and help in obtaining work, should be provided. And once at work, they should be paid and treated like all other employees.

All disabled children need education, and should receive the same as other children — where possible, attending the same schools as other children. If they cannot, then all the special facilities they need should be provided.

The last statement in the exhib-

ition is "We have the will to succeed." And given all the help they need, disabled people excel and achieve more than even they thought possible. The last two pictures — of a legless man riding a powerful horse and young war veterans playing basketball at high speed from wheelchairs — are but two of the many images illustrating this last fact.

The exhibition runs until Thursday, and includes a series of films about disabled people and a "Handicapped People Book Exhibition". The books cover all angles of the lives of disabled people, and will be of special interest to people involved in the field. The biographies of disabled people, many of which are already well known and bestsellers, will be of great interest to everybody.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O.Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

WANTED

A diplomatic mission requires a cleaner/driver. All applicants should hold a valid driving licence and have a good command of English.

Applicants are requested to telephone Amman 68191/2 between the hours of 8 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Please note that the British embassy will be closed for the Easter period from Friday, April 17, until Monday, April 20. The visa section will be closed during this period, so if you intend to travel to the United Kingdom before April 21, please apply for a visa NOW.

The embassy will reopen on Tuesday, April 21.

TURKEY FOR EASTER

Treat your family to the traditional feast available fresh and oven-ready from your supermarket.

Farm enquiries: Tel. 77925, 67257

SECRETARIAL VACANCY

A diplomatic mission has a vacancy for a secretary. Applicants must be able to type in English and Arabic, and translate from Arabic to English.

Please call: Tel. 42268/9 for an appointment.

VILLA WANTED

A foreign embassy is looking for a furnished villa of three to four bedrooms in Jabal Amman or Shmeisani area, preferably with a big garden and garage.

Please call: Tel. 42268/9

